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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Shallenberger's Pills.

Cures the most obstinate cases of fever and ague. Try them. Sold at Jos. Fleming's 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware and examine their variety at, 100 Wood street.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.'s.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hollinsed, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. lf

Its Effect

Is Miraculous.
Hall's Vegetable
Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and why? hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good; you will see the natural color returning every day, and

Before You Know It,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors. For sale by all druggists. MWF

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, Imperial, Magenta and prepared to sell them very low.

MELLOR, KEAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of tressel patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

A COAL MINE SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Accident at Stockton, Pa.—A Coal mine Caves in—Two Large Houses Fall Forty Feet and are Shattered to Fragments—Ten Persons Known to have been Killed.

HAZELTON, PA., December 18.—A terrible mining accident occurred at three o'clock this morning at Stockton, near this place. A coal mine caved in, filling the shaft and tunnel with enormous masses of earth, carrying two large houses down with it, and choking the entrance to the mine. There were several persons in the dwelling houses at the time, who were carried down with the falling mass and instantly killed. It is yet impossible to reach the bodies. Some men are said to have been in the mine, and it is supposed were all killed instantly. Ten persons in all lost their lives. Efforts are being made to extricate the bodies. The houses fell forty feet, and were broken to fragments.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., December 18.—At Stockton, two miles from Hazelton, about five this morning, the earth over a mine which had not been worked for fifteen years gave way; one block of houses was swallowed up so quickly that two families living in them had not time to escape, except one girl, who had fled from a house, but not far enough to escape falling. She fell on top of the houses and was rescued. Three families living in the adjoining block had just escaped when the whole block went down. There were ten persons swallowed up with the houses. George Swank, his wife and four children; Mr. Reich, his wife, child and mother were the unfortunates, who are still in the mine and must certainly be dead. The Hazelton steam fire engine has been throwing a continual stream on the ruins since daylight. The firemen are doing all in their power. A rope has been extended round the hole, and all persons excluded from the immediate vicinity. Trains are running from Hazelton every hour to the scene of the disaster, and will do so until all the bodies are recovered, which will be some time yet, as it is still dangerous to enter on the work of rescue, the earth still continuing to fall in and enlarging the cavity continually. Families in the vicinity are moving out of their houses, fearing theirs will feel next. It is the general opinion that other houses will fall in. There is also danger of the mines taking fire. Messrs. Linderman and Shoch arrived at the scene of the disaster this afternoon. They are sparing no pains to secure the bodies as speedily as possible.

POTTSVILLE, PA., December 19.—A dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Hazelton says the cause of the accident at Hazelton was by working the basin in the colliery too near the surface under the houses, there being only about twenty feet space left where they caved in. Only a few days before a couple of persons in a truck were pitched into a similar hole, where a portion of the foundation of the railroad had given way over some workings that approached too near the surface.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, on Saturday, Edward Healy, aged seventy, was sentenced to State Prison for life, for the murder of his wife.

At a meeting of prominent citizens of Portland, Me., on Friday night, relative to the reception of the remains of George Peabody, a committee was appointed to confer with the State authorities, and such other persons as are deemed proper. Governor Chamberlain will order out the State militia.

At a large public meeting in Buffalo on Saturday night, great indignation was expressed by citizens of all nationalities at McDougall's having permitted by the United States to congregate British troops on American soil to coerce insurgents of another country.

The total loss by fires in St. Louis during the first half of December was $28,715; insurance $12,000.

The New Engianders organized a society in St. Louis on Friday night, adopted a constitution and elected officers. Over one hundred persons are named as members.

J. S. Roughton has signed articles from Milledgeville, Georgia, to deny the report sent to the New York *Tribune* of an outrage on Darnell and O'Neill. He says the story has no foundation in fact.

Hon. Hugh H. Henry, President of the Vermont Valley Railroad, and United States Marshal for the District of Vermont, died at his residence in Chester, Saturday night. Mr. Henry was widely known among business men throughout the country.

The funeral of ex-Secretary of State Russell, Saturday afternoon, at Urbana, O., was attended by a large concourse of citizens.

An election to fill the vacancy in the Ohio Senate caused by the death of Mr. Russell, of Urbana, has been ordered for December 29th. The district is strongly Republican.

The foundry of Sands & Co., in Matanzas, Cuba, has been totally destroyed by fire.

At a meeting of the Social Science Association, in Boston, Saturday evening, addresses were made by Mrs. Batchelder and Charles H. Musson, in favor of establishing industrial schools in connection with the public schools to teach girls sewing, cutting and making garments and all useful domestic work; also to provide a place similar to that established by the Young Men's Christian Association where young women of the working class can meet for improvement, education and amusement. The project met with a hearty sympathy from those present.

Saturday evening some gentleman in Chicago found a man standing with his arms around a tree. Supposing him to be intoxicated, they shook him, but found that he was dead. His name was George S. Ahera, formerly a member of a prominent business firm in Chicago, and a very promising and popular young man. Strong drink brought him to the outer, and he died in the street.

Louis Bates was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year by a Chicago Judge, for beating a child so cruelly as to cause his death.

During November Chicago spent $62,600 on places of amusement.

John Stewart, a worthy colored man, was assassinated in Louisville yesterday morning. Two men, named George Hoffman and George Anstaedt, are supposed to have committed the deed.

A negro named Cooper accidentally shot and killed Ella Crawford, in Memphis. Cooper was arrested.

Dr. Andrew Mead was murdered and robbed in Allegheny, N. Y., Saturday night. A reward of $10,000 is offered for the arrest of the murderer.

Joseph Sheever, a prominent citizen of Sioux City, Iowa, was instantly killed on Friday in the accidental discharge of his own revolver.

Cheyenne advices state that the gold fever is raging, and large parties will go there in the spring.

Considerable snow has fallen along the line of the Union Pacific railroad, but no delay to trains has occurred.

The union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches was celebrated in St. Louis yesterday. In the morning appropriate discourses were delivered in all Presbyterian Churches. In the afternoon a union sacramental service was held in the First Church, and in the evening a general union meeting or Jubilee was held at the same place. All the services were well attended, especially at night, the capacious church being crowded to excess. All the Presbyterian ministers and church officers in the city took part in the proceedings.

THE CORRUPTIONISTS!

The Quay-Commercial Libel Case.

More of Mr. Quay--He Declines to Reveal the Truth.

THE GREAT OBJECTORS.

Refreshing Aldermanic Acumen and Fairness.

The Prosecution in an Extremely Damaging Situation.

The hearing in the case of the Commonwealth (on information of Colonel M. S. Quay) against C. D. Brigham and R. D. Thompson, of the COMMERCIAL, continued from Friday, was resumed before Alderman Neeper Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Quarter Sessions room.

John H. Hampton, Esq., appeared for the defense, and Thos. M. Marshall and M. Swartzweider, Esqs., for the prosecution.

Mr. Hampton resumed the cross-examination of the prosecuting witness, Mr. Quay, as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF COL. QUAY RESUMED.

Q.—This house that you are building, is it a dwelling or a business house? A.—A business house.

Q.—You own a dwelling in Beaver, do you not? A.—Yes.

Q.—What is it worth? A.—From $3,000 to $4,000.

Mr. Quay.—I wish to say I was only five years in the Protionotary's office instead of six and a half years, as mistakenly testified to yesterday.

Q.—You stated you never drew out any money from any candidate. Were you in the Legislature in 1867? A.—I was, as a member from Beaver county.

Q.—Was there an election for United States Senator in that year? A.—There was.

Mr. Swartzweider—I object.

Mr. Hampton—The witness stated in his examination in chief that he never had taken money from any candidate, or betrayed any one. We now propose to ask him in regard to this very matter.

Mr. Swartzweider—To this we do not object.

Q.—Of course in the Pennsylvania Legislature when Cameron and Curtin were candidates for Senator, were you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you a candidate for Speaker of the House? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Col. Glass was your opponent? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you a friend of Gov. Curtin in that contest? A.—Yes; I was a friend of Gov. Curtin throughout.

Q.—Was not Curtin's election as Senator and your election as Speaker regarded as identical? A.—No, sir; it was stronger than Curtin.

Q.—Up till the day of the caucus, in relation to the election for Speaker, did not your friends and yourself consider your nomination by the caucus almost a certainty? A.—No, sir.

Swartzweider—I object.

Hampton—I propose to ask this question for the purpose of corroborating Mr. Quay with the election of United States Senator.

Mr. Swartzweider—The charge is, "If a man," etc. To this the witness had answered in chief that he never would betray anyone. "Never betrayed anybody." The question now proposed to be asked was not a proper cross-examination. Nothing was said about the caucus as Speaker, or about the caucus, in the examination in chief.

The Alderman sustained the objection.

Mr. Hampton—Did Mr. Quay call you out to go into the caucus and move the nomination of Col. Glass?

Mr. Swartzweider—We object.

Alderman—The objection is sustained.

Q.—Were you ever employed by Quay or indirectly, or a purse of money having been raised, by a party of gentlemen in Philadelphia, to promote the election of yourself as Speaker and Governor Curtin as United States Senator?

Mr. Marshall—We object.

Mr. Hampton—I want the reason for this objection.

Mr. Marshall—We object because it is not pertinent.

Mr. Hampton—We desire to go into a full investigation of the whole matter.

Mr. Quay—I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to answer.

Mr. Marshall—I object.

Mr. Swartzweider—I wish the reporters would take a note of the fact that Col. Quay is willing to answer.

Mr. Hampton—But that his counsel will not let him answer.

Mr. Marshall—No, sir; the counsel for the Commonwealth—and his counsel—object.

The publication of the alleged libelous article was here admitted by the defendants' counsel, Messrs. Batchelder and Charles H. Musson, in favor of establishing industrial schools in connection with the public schools to teach girls sewing, cutting and making garments and all useful domestic work; also to provide a place similar to that established by the Young Men's Christian Association where young women of the working class can meet for improvement, education and amusement. The project met with a hearty sympathy from those present.

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Mr. Hampton—The object of this is to show where the $13,000 came from, that is going into the building in the town of Beaver.

Mr. Swartzweider—Now we formally repeat this offer: That if the gentlemen will agree to say that their charge of $13,000, obtained from one candidate for United States Senate, was corruptly taken and invested in this building in the form of Beaver, is applicable to Mr. Quay, and that the charge is of and concerning him, then we will make no objection.

Mr. Hampton—I wish to state that we are not here to make any admissions, as suggested but are here to make a thorough investigation of Colonel Quay's conduct in getting money, stocks, bonds, or other valuables, while a member of the Legislature, and give him an opportunity, if he so desires, to purge himself of any suspicion of corruption while a member of that body.

Mr. Marshall—I repeat the objection, with the explanation—that we will not reply to an assassin, who dares not avow his purpose.

Mr. Hampton—There is the article. You can go into the other court and bring your action for damages if you choose.

Mr. Marshall—Yes, and we will do it.

Alderman—I sustain the objection.

Q.—During the time you were in the Legislature did you become the owner of railroad bonds to the amount of $10,000 or upwards?

Mr. Marshall—We object, generally, to all this class of questions. If, at last, the Alderman to rule them all out promptly.

Alderman—I sustain the objection.

Q.—Are you the owner of any railroad bonds, directly or indirectly, or a purse of money having been raised, by a party of gentlemen in Philadelphia, to promote the election of yourself as Speaker and Governor Curtin as United States Senator?

Mr. Marshall—We object.

Mr. Hampton—I want the reason for this objection.

Mr. Marshall—We object because it is not pertinent.

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Mr. Swartzweider—I think this is a very simple question. The editor of a newspaper in Pittsburgh charges that you were receiving money corruptly, and Mr. Quay understands that the charge is libelous, and has so intended it to be understood. He makes an information against that writer for the libel, and the same charge is made. He will not now have a thorough investigation so far as he is concerned. The commonwealth for the commonwealth will not permit him to answer questions irrelevant and improper, and it is proposed to give the witness an opportunity to say that he is willing and anxious to answer in the proper manner, and he refuses to do so. If Mr. Hampton would take the responsibility, or admit that the charge in the libel meant and intended to charge Mr. Quay with corruption, we would not object to his answering; but this they will not do.

Mr. Hampton—I may be permitted to say that the charge was fully proven and published in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, as embraced in the alleged libelous article of the 9th instant, before the publication complained of, and I am willing to be responsible for either in the criminal or civil courts. I submit to your honor the question whether you will order the witness to answer this question, and the answer might tend to prejudice me.

Mr. Swartzweider—The question here is, whether this conversation with Mr. Brigham relates to this $13,000 matter and Mr. Quay, and whether that article which he saw a few days after had reference to it.

Mr. Hampton—I object. The witness don't say that Mr. Brigham made the charge against Colonel Quay as to the $14,000 or $20,000. His name was not mentioned. He may have understood what Mr. Brigham meant by the drift of his remarks, but Colonel Quay's name was not mentioned.

Mr. Batchelor—Mr. Quay's name was mentioned.

Mr. Hampton—In reference to the $13,000 or $20,000?

Mr. Batchelor—Yes.

Mr. Marshall—Then the remarks of Mr. Brigham to you relative to Mr. Quay and the $13,000 and the $20,000, and the article are the same? A.—Just about the same, sir. That conversation had reference to Mr. Quay and the $13,000 and $20,000.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Q.—Captain Batchelor, what object had you in going to see Mr. Brigham? A.—I went there to see Mr. Brigham about the course he was pursuing, and see if some of his articles couldn't be stopped as they were injuring the party; I wanted to see if it couldn't be fixed up.

Q.—Did you not go to see Mr. Brigham as a friend or Mr. Mackey? A.—I did; but, I desire it understood, not at his request.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. Brigham that it would be better in the end for him if he would stop these articles? A.—No, sir; I did say that I thought these things ought to be fixed up; that I thought he and Mr. Mackey were not so far apart as Lucy Hungerford, and that they should get together and have a talk over the matter.

Question by Mr. Marshall—Did Mr. Brigham state any particular reasons for this hostility to Mr. Mackey?

Objected to by Mr. Hampton, and objection overruled.

A.—Yes, sir; shall I state them?

Q.—Were they? A.—He said that Mr. Mackey had attempted to buy up a majority of the COMMERCIAL stock, for the purpose of turning him out of the business.

Question by Mr. Hampton—Did not Mr. Brigham give you reasons why he was hostile to this matter? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. Brigham that Mr. Mackey had secured his election to the Legislature from Beaver county, and that he was for that reason he opposed him? A.—Yes; that Mr. Mackey had been elected by corrupt means; that he had secured his election as State Treasurer, and that he was opposed to him on this account.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEYAND.

Q.—Mr. Weyand, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Beaver.

Q.—Are you the editor of the Beaver *Argus*? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you the editor of that paper on December 9th, 1869? A.—I was.

Q.—Was the issue of December 9th was shown to witness and indentified. The correspondence headed "Libel Suit in the COMMERCIAL was also shown witness.]

Q.—Is that article an editorial or not?

Mr. Hampton—Objected to.

Mr. Swartzweider—I merely wish to know what it is.

Q.—Do you know who wrote that article?

Mr. Hampton—I object to the question for the reason that he is a civil suit pending against him in Beaver county. I submit to the magistrate that Mr. Quay has clinched from what his intention was—that the contention is that he is refusing to answer. For the purpose of retaining that, I asked Mr. Quay whether he was willing to answer these questions. To the counsel he made objections to propositions put to him by the counsel for the defendants; he then answered, "I am willing," and the asked him why he has refused to answer those questions—whether it was because of its unwillingness to answer, or because the question was objected to on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hampton—Ordinarily in trials of law. When a witness is produced upon the stand, the question asked him may be objected to, and if the objection is sustained, there is an end. When a witness answers questions and questions asked him? The reason evidently is, because he was so instructed by his counsel. I say so far as the purpose of this case are concerned, the reason why the witness did not answer the question you the Court would not permit him, on the objections made by counsel, to answer, and they, at the "end of the hunt," come in and explain why he has declined to answer? At the outset I have a legal question to submit, a wide the door, and go into a full investigation of the whole truth. In this case, the prosecution, having failed to go into the investigation, it is now for explaining why he has not made good his promise. I ask you, what right can it throw upon this investigation? Is it competent for the prosecuting while upon the stand—having declined to answer—and for the reason why he declined for his conduct? I submit to you whether all the rules of law shall be violated in order to relieve them from the fact that they come up to their declarations made in the outset—I submit, most respectfully, if this question is an improper one, and ought not to be allowed to be answered. Your rulings heretofore, whether proper or not, have been uniformly against the defendants—have been unreasonable if I ask for one decision in my favor.

Mr. Swartzweider—What I have to say is simply this: No matter for the gentleman, with his ingenuity, may gloss over the purpose of this examination on behalf of the defendants. It is apparent to everybody that that purpose is ulterior, and outside of the investigation. The party has been charged with receiving money corruptly, and expresses a willingness to go into a full investigation of his conduct. He has refused to the Commonwealth object, Defendants' counsel hold that the prosecuting witness is incompetent in this, and we propose to show that he refuses to answer, not because he is unwilling, but because the Commonwealth will not permit him to answer. The questions by defendants' counsel were not objected to, and they would not be answered, for the purpose of affecting public opinion.

Mr. Hampton—I have to say, in reply to my learned friend who has charged me with assuming over this case, that I am neither master nor inclination to do so. I have attempted to get from the witness the reason why he refuses to certain questions which have been propounded to him. I have been met by the ingenuity of his counsel. They say that they have a right, representing the Commonwealth, to refuse, while the witness declares his willingness to answer. Now, what does this all look like? Why, like to my mind they have devised a most excellent piece of professional comedy! Col. Quay with sword in hand, declares himself ready and anxious for the fray. He goes upon the stand, and what is the result? Why, a book or a nod is enough, in this piece of acting, to prevent him from answering even the most harmless unsheaths his sword, but his counsel will not let him strike the blow! How applicable to this play the old couplet:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise"
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

Now, sir, I submit to you whether or you will permit Mr. Quay to give any reason whatever why he refuses to answer the questions. You have heard the questions, and sustained the objections made to them, and I insist that the witness has no right to say further explanation.

Mr. Marshall—I think this is a very simple question. The editor of a newspaper in Pittsburgh charges that you were receiving money corruptly, and Mr. Quay understands that the charge is libelous, and has so intended it to be understood. He makes an information against that writer for the libel, and the same charge is made. He will not now have a thorough investigation so far as he is concerned. The commonwealth for the commonwealth will not permit him to answer questions irrelevant and improper, and it is proposed to give the witness an opportunity to say that he is willing and anxious to answer in the proper manner, and he refuses to do so. If Mr. Hampton would take the responsibility, or admit that the charge in the libel meant and intended to charge Mr. Quay with corruption, we would not object to his answering; but this they will not do.

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[A copy of the issue of December 9th was shown to witness and indentified. The correspondence headed "Libel Suit in the COMMERCIAL was also shown witness.]

Q.—Is that article an editorial or not?

Mr. Hampton—Objected to.

Mr. Swartzweider—I merely wish to know what it is.

Q.—Do you know who wrote that article?

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Mr. Hampton—Ordinarily in trials of law. When a witness is produced upon the stand, the question asked him may be objected to, and if the objection is sustained, there is an end. When a witness answers questions and questions asked him? The reason evidently is, because he was so instructed by his counsel. I say so far as the purpose of this case are concerned, the reason why the witness did not answer the question you the Court would not permit him, on the objections made by counsel, to answer, and they, at the "end of the hunt," come in and explain why he has declined to answer? At the outset I have a legal question to submit, a wide the door, and go into a full investigation of the whole truth. In this case, the prosecution, having failed to go into the investigation, it is now for explaining why he has not made good his promise. I ask you, what right can it throw upon this investigation? Is it competent for the prosecuting while upon the stand—having declined to answer—and for the reason why he declined for his conduct? I submit to you whether all the rules of law shall be violated in order to relieve them from the fact that they come up to their declarations made in the outset—I submit, most respectfully, if this question is an improper one, and ought not to be allowed to be answered. Your rulings heretofore, whether proper or not, have been uniformly against the defendants—have been unreasonable if I ask for one decision in my favor.

Mr. Swartzweider—What I have to say is simply this: No matter for the gentleman, with his ingenuity, may gloss over the purpose of this examination on behalf of the defendants. It is apparent to everybody that that purpose is ulterior, and outside of the investigation. The party has been charged with receiving money corruptly, and expresses a willingness to go into a full investigation of his conduct. He has refused to the Commonwealth object, Defendants' counsel hold that the prosecuting witness is incompetent in this, and we propose to show that he refuses to answer, not because he is unwilling, but because the Commonwealth will not permit him to answer. The questions by defendants' counsel were not objected to, and they would not be answered, for the purpose of affecting public opinion.

Mr. Hampton—I have to say, in reply to my learned friend who has charged me with assuming over this case, that I am neither master nor inclination to do so. I have attempted to get from the witness the reason why he refuses to certain questions which have been propounded to him. I have been met by the ingenuity of his counsel. They say that they have a right, representing the Commonwealth, to refuse, while the witness declares his willingness to answer. Now, what does this all look like? Why, like to my mind they have devised a most excellent piece of professional comedy! Col. Quay with sword in hand, declares himself ready and anxious for the fray. He goes upon the stand, and what is the result? Why, a book or a nod is enough, in this piece of acting, to prevent him from answering even the most harmless unsheaths his sword, but his counsel will not let him strike the blow! How applicable to this play the old couplet:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise"
Act well your part—there all the honor lies.

Now, sir, I submit to you whether or you will permit Mr. Quay to give any reason whatever why he refuses to answer the questions. You have heard the questions, and sustained the objections made to them, and I insist that the witness has no right to say further explanation.

Mr. Marshall—I think this is a very simple question. The editor of a newspaper in Pittsburgh charges that you were receiving money corruptly, and Mr. Quay understands that the charge is libelous, and has so intended it to be understood. He makes an information against that writer for the libel, and the same charge is made. He will not now have a thorough investigation so far as he is concerned. The commonwealth for the commonwealth will not permit him to answer questions irrelevant and improper, and it is proposed to give the witness an opportunity to say that he is willing and anxious to answer in the proper manner, and he refuses to do so. If Mr. Hampton would take the responsibility, or admit that the charge in the libel meant and intended to charge Mr. Quay with corruption, we would not object to his answering; but this they will not do.

Mr. Hampton—I may be permitted to say that the charge was fully proven and published in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, as embraced in the alleged libelous article of the 9th instant, before the publication complained of, and I am willing to be responsible for either in the criminal or civil courts. I submit to your honor the question whether you will order the witness to answer this question, and the answer might tend to prejudice me.

Mr. Swartzweider—The question here is, whether this conversation with Mr. Brigham relates to this $13,000 matter and Mr. Quay, and whether that article which he saw a few days after had reference to it.

Mr. Hampton—I object. The witness don't say that Mr. Brigham made the charge against Colonel Quay as to the $14,000 or $20,000. His name was not mentioned. He may have understood what Mr. Brigham meant by the drift of his remarks, but Colonel Quay's name was not mentioned.

Mr. Batchelor—Mr. Quay's name was mentioned.

Mr. Hampton—In reference to the $13,000 or $20,000?

Mr. Batchelor—Yes.

Mr. Marshall—Then the remarks of Mr. Brigham to you relative to Mr. Quay and the $13,000 and the $20,000, and the article are the same? A.—Just about the same, sir. That conversation had reference to Mr. Quay and the $13,000 and $20,000.

CROSS EXAMINED.

Q.—Captain Batchelor, what object had you in going to see Mr. Brigham? A.—I went there to see Mr. Brigham about the course he was pursuing, and see if some of his articles couldn't be stopped as they were injuring the party; I wanted to see if it couldn't be fixed up.

Q.—Did you not go to see Mr. Brigham as a friend or Mr. Mackey? A.—I did; but, I desire it understood, not at his request.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. Brigham that it would be better in the end for him if he would stop these articles? A.—No, sir; I did say that I thought these things ought to be fixed up; that I thought he and Mr. Mackey were not so far apart as Lucy Hungerford, and that they should get together and have a talk over the matter.

Question by Mr. Marshall—Did Mr. Brigham state any particular reasons for this hostility to Mr. Mackey?

Objected to by Mr. Hampton, and objection overruled.

A.—Yes, sir; shall I state them?

Q.—Were they? A.—He said that Mr. Mackey had attempted to buy up a majority of the COMMERCIAL stock, for the purpose of turning him out of the business.

Question by Mr. Hampton—Did not Mr. Brigham give you reasons why he was hostile to this matter? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you not say to Mr. Brigham that Mr. Mackey had secured his election to the Legislature from Beaver county, and that he was for that reason he opposed him? A.—Yes; that Mr. Mackey had been elected by corrupt means; that he had secured his election as State Treasurer, and that he was opposed to him on this account.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEYAND.

Q.—Mr. Weyand, where do you reside? A.—I reside in Beaver.

Q.—Are you the editor of the Beaver *Argus*? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you the editor of that paper on December 9th, 1869? A.—I was.

[A copy of the issue of December 9th was shown to witness and indentified. The correspondence headed "Libel Suit in the COMMERCIAL was also shown witness.]

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1869.

We have it upon the best authority that President GRANT on Friday said he would appoint Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON to succeed Judge GRIER. It appears to be as well as conceded, and that Judge STRONG will take the place of Mr. HOAR in the Cabinet as Attorney General, is also admitted to be altogether probable. To Mr. HOAR some opposition is shown, not enough, however, it would seem, to endanger his confirmation.

The discussion of the steel question is continued in our columns to-day by Col. JAMES M. COOPER, in a letter replying to SANDERSON BROTHERS & Co. Like the previous communications of Col. COOPER, this letter is trenchant in style and conclusive in its reasoning and facts; and it throws a flood of light on the subject. The fact is, the foreign steel interests and its representatives in this country are placed in an uncomfortable position, as all who give Col. COOPER'S article attentive perusal will agree.

A bar meeting was held on Saturday to consider the necessity of increasing the judicial force of this county. The general sentiment seemed to favor such an increase, and also the addition of another judge to the Supreme Bench of the State. We have no wish to interfere with our legal friends in the selections they may make for these positions, but a sense of duty impels us to name Alderman NEEPER for one of the judgeships. It is a discredit to the community that so much legal acumen, such profundity, and keen appreciation of the principles of that science which is the perfection of human wisdom, should be allowed to slumber in the one story brick on the corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street. The complacency with which he upsets decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States warrants us in pressing his claims in these days of judicial degeneracy. Room for NEEPER, room!

When Mr. QUAY was asked whether or not he owned ten or twelve thousand dollars of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, under the arrangement running through the examination, he did not answer, and the public was thereby denied a knowledge of the truth from him. In addition to the inevitable presumption arising from this refusal, we find the following under the heading of statistics of the several railways of that city in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday:

UNION COMPANY.

President—Wm. V. McGrath.
Secretary—L. B. Campion.
Treasurer—W. H. Kemble.
Directors—Jacob P. Ridgeway, Charles Welsh, R. W. Gibbs, W. H. Kemble, M. S. Quay.

This road, with the exception of the Second and Third streets is the longest in the city, and one of the most prosperous. The annual report for 1869 differs but slightly from that of 1868.

Capital stock.....$1,000,000
Amount of stock subscribed.....400,000
Length of track, 25 miles.
Number of car houses, shops and stables, 2.
Number of horses, 2.
Number of first class passenger cars, 70.
Number of second class passenger cars, 11.
Number of employees, 200.

The receipts last year amounted to $320,294 53. For this year they will be about $40,000 greater. The number of passengers carried in 1869 was 6,321,921.

It would appear from the above that Mr. QUAY is not only a Director, and of course owner of stock in that Company, but that the stock must be very pouring.

DEMI-SEMI-QUAY-VERS.

When he entered the Legislature in 1865, it is a fact of common notoriety among the politicians at this end of the State, and also of a good number at Harrisburg and Philadelphia, that Colonel QUAY was far from being financially independent. Not to put too fine a point on it, he was generally considered as being in such a state of impecuniosity as to require an office for his support. He worked for three years in an official position, on an insignificant salary, making politics his trade, and spicing his life by the publication of a county paper, notoriously at a pecuniary loss. Yet he now turns up as the owner of a house and lot in Beaver, worth $3,000 or $4,000, confesses he is putting up a business house on another lot valued at $13,000—"the only large building in the borough except the Methodist Church"—and swears he is worth $16,685 "*exclusive* of his personal effects," which may include old boots or railroad bonds, as you please. All efforts to get information as to how this $16,685, "exclusive of personal effects" and "the only large building in Beaver save the Methodist Church," were realized, it will be noticed in reading the testimony at the hearing, signally failed. Mr. QUAY'S counsel would not let Mr. QUAY tell. He was anxious, but his counsel—or we should say "the Commonwealth"—put the seal of silence on his lips. Mr. QUAY was eager to unbosom himself. His counsel said "stop," and the unfortunate Mr. QUAY resigned himself to the embargo on his tongue. Now the public understand all this sort of legal gammon. They will reason this way: It was no dishonor to Mr. QUAY to have been a poor man when he entered the Legislature. DANIEL WEBSTER used to boast he borrowed money to get to Washington when first chosen to Congress. It was no dishonor to Mr. QUAY to have made fifty thousand dollars during his legislative career provided he made it honestly. It is to his credit now that he is a gentleman of independent means, always provided the independence was fairly achieved. Now, these facts being conceded, why should Mr. QUAY refuse to take advantage of a contingency he has himself created and meet the issue he has himself raised by frankly and fully stating the character, extent and success of his financial operations? It is no discredit to be poor, then prosperous, and then rich. Most men are only too glad to narrate their success in life. It is something to boast of. Yet Mr. QUAY is singularly reticent. He will not state how much he was worth when he went to Harrisburg in an official capacity; he shrugs his shoulders and closes his lips when questions are put to him, which imply certain money making transactions on his part; and all that could be extracted from him was that he is worth $16,685, and is putting up a building in Beaver as large as the Methodist Church. Happy Beaver to possess a QUAY building as large as a Church. $16,685, exclusive of personal effects! But how—when—where? "Aye there's the rub."

LONDONDERRY.

In this city and wherever there are people of Scotch-Irish extraction, the cable dispatch in to-day's paper reporting the existence of intense excitement in Londonderry, will be read with some emotion. Whatever else may be forgotten by emigrants, or children of emigrants from the north of Ireland, the associations that cling about the name of the old town on the banks of the Foyle, remain fresh. They are cherished as a moral heritage more precious than silver or gold. The dispatch in connecting the threatened disturbances with the occasion of celebrating the siege of the city seems to make an error, or at least to convey a wrong impression. The siege proper began in April and ended in July, 1689, having lasted one hundred and five days. The occasion of the apprehended riot is, probably, the anniversary of the closing of the gates against the Earl of ANTRIM and his twelve hundred Papists.

In connection with this dispatch, the following short extract from the third volume of Lord MACAULAY'S History of England will be read with interest. His comments on the celebration are also well worthy of being pondered by some of our readers:

> The anniversary of the day on which the gates were closed, and the anniversary of the day on which the siege was raised, have been down to our time celebrated by sermons, processions, banquets and sermons. Lamly has been executed in effigy; and the sword, and the tradition to be that of Mammon, has, on great occasions, been carried in triumph. There is still a Walker Club and a Murray Club. The humble tenants of the Protestant capitalist have been carefully sought out, repaired and embellished. It is impossible not to respect these tokens. It is a sentiment which belongs to the rude and imperfect state of human nature, and which adds not a little to the strength of states. A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. Yet it is impossible for the moralist or the statesman to look with unmixed complacency on the solemnities with which Londonderry commemorates her deliverance, and on the honor she pays to those who saved her. Unhappily the animosities of her brave champions have descended with their glory. The faults which are ordinarily forgiven in defenders of oppressed sects have not seldom shown themselves without disguise in her festivities and even with the ostentation of those gratitude which have resounded from her gateway have often been mingled words of wrath and defiance."

A few words about the person WALKER referred to in this extract as having given name to a club may be acceptable. Every one knows that he was one of the Governors of the beleaguered city and the most important and influential leader of the defenders. And yet, notwithstanding his services and his celebrity, one may occasionally hear a statement concerning him, which implies ignorance of a very remarkable part of his career, his visit to London, and of the distinction conferred upon him by King WILLIAM. Within a year we have heard an unusually well informed person speak of him as "a Presbyterian Minister." The truth is he was an Episcopal clergyman, rector of the parish of Donaghmore, and when he died he was bishop of Derry. His acquaintance with war during the famous siege, made him fond of danger, and no persuasion of his friends, or even the frowns and rebukes of the King, could keep him away from the army. At the battle of the Boyne "while exhorting the colonists of Ulster to play the men, he was shot dead."

The error in regard to his ecclesiastical relations, which we have mentioned, may have originated with VOLTAIRE, or his informants. In the fifteenth chapter of his *Siecle de Louis XIV* that historian, once so generally read, speaking of the siege of Londonderry, says "this *petite ville* was only defended by *un pretre presbyterien nommé* WALKER."

Of course, neither Presbyterians nor Episcopalians would be sorry to rank so splendid a representative of the church militant among their adherents. While alive, WALKER was fiercely assailed by many Presbyterians, both in the North of Ireland and in Scotland, on the ground that, in his history of the siege, he had shown glaring partiality for his co religionists. All admit that in the memorable defense, Protestants of both denominations displayed equal bravery and self denial.

We are well aware that so far, in contesting the libel suit which has been brought by the ring against the COMMERCIAL, we are only fighting the shadow. We have hopes that we will yet be able to grasp the reality. Colonel QUAY is of the smallest possible importance, personally, in this matter. It is his backers, those who to a certain extent have controlled, and whenever they have controlled have disgraced and demoralized the politics and public service of the State, that we wage war against. It is this ring that will suffer most by the issue, possibly the most reputable of their number, has forced upon us. And of one thing we feel assured, that the treasury plunderers are building a platform on which they alone will be immolated. For the first time in their history they have courted publicity, and the Republican masses of the State are sufficiently in earnest in their demand for retrenchment and reform, to take cognizance of all the facts that may be brought to light, and act upon them in such an emphatic manner as will rid the party of corrupt leadership, and the public service of a set of leeches, who only call themselves Republicans because that is the avenue to the State Treasury.

HOW COLONEL QUAY "BROUGHT OUT THE TRUTH."

The QUAY-COMMERCIAL libel suit has been an interesting topic in the city during the last four or five days; and the interest has been greatly heightened by the presence on the witness stand of the prosecutor, Colonel M. S. QUAY. What the Colonel testified to, seems to have been of very little moment. Public interest centered on the tale he would not tell, rather than the skeleton of facts he did narrate. We cannot better indicate the course of the prosecution in their conduct of this libel case, or illustrate the remarkable reticence of Colonel QUAY than by quoting in this place, from the proceedings before the magistrate at the preliminary examination; premising that the object of the defendants' counsel in propounding the interrogatories he did to Mr. QUAY was to establish the fact of how much he was worth in the current coin of the realm when he was first elected to the Legislature; how much he realized during his term as a legislator, and the sum total of his present financial resources. Those were very simple propositions, it will be observed, but they go to the basis, the very heart and soul of the alleged libel. We quote from Mr. HAMPTON'S cross-examination of Mr. QUAY, and invite especial attention to the magnificent firmness with which that gentleman refused to answer most of the questions, as well as to the facts divulged in some of those he did respond to:

> *Colonel* QUAY—CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. HAMPTON.—*Question*—Did you not in your paper, the Beaver *Radical*, before the appearance of the alleged libel in the COMMERCIAL, turn around and charge Mr. Brigham with corruption; that he had received money of the corruption fund?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—[Mr. Quay had previously stated that he had been in the Legislature three sessions.]—I wish you to state if you please, what amount of money you were worth in 1865, before you went into the Legislature?
>
> Objected to on behalf of Colonel QUAY.
>
> Mr. Hampton—I propose to ask Col. Quay this question, for the purpose, as already stated, of getting at this building; that is, ascertain whether there was any money used corruptly in it or not. We cannot get at the matter in any other way.
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—What is the contract price of the building you are erecting in Beaver?
>
> *Answer*—Thirteen thousand dollars.
>
> *Question*—How much did your newspaper (the Beaver *Radical*) cost you?
>
> *Answer*—About $5,500 or $6,000.
>
> *Question*—Have you any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of a purse of money being raised by a party of gentlemen of Philadelphia to promote the election of Governor Curtin and United States Senator and speaker of the House of Representatives?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—At and about the time of the election of Speaker in 1867, did you have the command of $3,000 to be used in your own election as Speaker, or in the election of any person as United States Senator?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—State whether during the session of the Legislature of 1867, while you were a member, you received any money, notes, bonds or other valuable consideration other than wages as a member, from any source whatever?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—State whether in the latter part of 1866 you did not have a note discounted at the Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg, for $5,000?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—Did you not, about three weeks after the election of Senator in 1867, take up that note for $6,000?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—Prior to your going into the Legislature, were you owner of any passenger railway stock or railway bonds?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> By Mr. Hampton—State whether during the time you were a member of the Legislature you became the owner of $10,000 or $12,000 worth of stock of the Union Railway Company of Philadelphia.
>
> Mr. Marshall asked the object of the question.
>
> Mr. Hampton said the object was to show that the money went toward the building in the town of Beaver.
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—State whether while you were a member of the Legislature you became owner of railway bonds to the amount of $10,000 or upwards?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—State whether you have not purchased property in Philadelphia to the amount of $15,000 to $18,000.
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—From the time you went into the Legislature until you left it had you accumulated any means?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—Colonel Quay, how much are you worth to-day?
>
> *Answer*—An worth $16,685, exclusive of my personal effects.
>
> *Question*—State whether within the last two years you have met with any losses?
>
> *Answer*—I have not of any consequence.
>
> *Question*—Did you propose last fall to Mr. A. P. Wilson, Secretary of State, in Philadelphia, that if he would not seize two or three distillers in Philadelphia, $60,000 could be realized by the operation?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—Were you present at any time when an offer was made to Mr. Tutton, that if he committed with the proposition made to him in the foregoing question he would be handed an envelope containing $1,000 every Saturday evening for some weeks?
>
> Colonel QUAY declines to answer the question.
>
> *Question*—Did you ever follow your profession as an attorney?
>
> *Answer*—No, sir.
>
> *Question*—When you made the information against the gentlemen of the COMMERCIAL you did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out?
>
> *Answer*—I was excited and did it for the purpose of having the truth brought out.

And so on. We cite these questions to show how anxious Colonel QUAY was to have "the truth brought out!" If there is one thing about the gentleman more to be admired than another it is his candor. Of course we have little to say as to the pleasing little interlude between "the counsel for the Commonwealth" and Colonel QUAY, in which the latter protested he was solicitous to answer some of these questions, only "the counsel for the Commonwealth" wouldn't let him! Unhappy QUAY, to be "cajoled, cribbed, confined" by such inflexibly obdurate "counsel for the Commonwealth." Messrs. MARSHALL and SWARTZWELDER are gentlemen of distinguished ability, kind hearts and courteous manners, and we can only regret that—as "the counsel for the Commonwealth," remember—they should deem it their duty to the people of Pennsylvania to repress disclosures with which Colonel QUAY is fairly bursting.

THE STEEL DIFFICULTY.

Reply of James M. Cooper to Sanderson Brothers & Co

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I sincerely hope the pending "Steel Controversy" will not grow distasteful to yourself or the readers of the COMMERCIAL, and that it shall not become so, I will endeavor to confine myself to those issues of public concern which properly belong to the subject under discussion, without allowing myself to be *decoyed* into an exchange of personalities, which mean nothing and prove nothing.

First, however, let me suggest to Messrs. Sanderson Brothers & Co. (Limited), or rather to Mr. Edward Frith, who writes for them, that our respective characters as *gentlemen* are not on trial, and that I trust both of us can afford to leave that question entirely out of the case. My friend Frith should try to keep his temper and be a little more consistent with himself, inasmuch as he can scarcely reconcile the statement that my "*insinuations* are unjust and injurious *font to any ungentlemanly*" at the same time that he says "certainly he (I) cannot be accused of circumlocution or want of plainness of speech."

Mr. Frith is greatly mistaken if he supposes that "the well founded suspicions of our authorities that the revenues were systematically defrauded by undervaluations," were simply the result of the decoy *letters* written by Mr. Farwell from the Continent.

The suspicions alluded to were the slow growth of years, and the "decoy letters" were only part of the means employed by Mr. Farwell, at a much more recent date, to enable him to verify the truth of those suspicions, and to obtain information, which was so carefully guarded that our Consul at Sheffield, Mr. Abbot, found it impossible to procure price lists, except those for America, from any one of the parties suspected, Sanderson Brothers & Co. included.

For twenty-five years these people have trifled with our laws, always accommodating themselves by a change of price to the changes in our tariffs, until the impunity with which they have *gone through* our custom houses on their own terms has made them bold and insolent and impatient under the wholesome restraints which our laws, justly enforced, would subject them to. They seek now to set up the miserable pretext that all the Sheffield trade in steel, except that to America, is a *retail* trade. Such an assumption is an insult to the commonest intelligence, and I am positively amazed that they have the hardihood to offer such a defense. Do they suppose that we can be duped into the belief the immense trade in steel with the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, their provinces, and all the rest of the world, except the United States, is a retail trade? Such a demand upon American credulity is scarcely creditable to English sagacity.

In my former letters I have shown, that the wholesale prices for steel on the English invoices, were not reliable, but were arbitrary rates to themselves, through their agencies in this country, and that their dealings with the American market as a rule, were entirely through those agencies, in our coin or currency.

Mr. Frith, for Sanderson Brothers & Co., is very anxious to have it understood, for he repeats it no less than five times in his late effort, that "*they do not realize as a general thing, the invoice price for steel*, to which I reply in his own terse and vigorous style: Well, what if they don't? It only follows, that notwithstanding the duties levied at our Custom Houses, of which they complain so much, they are compelled by the sharp struggle with their American competitors, to reduce prices in order to effect sales; or what is quite as probable, they are making a present sacrifice with the purpose, if possible, to crush out a formidable rival, and to break up the steel manufacturing in this country. In either case the consumer is benefited by the reduced price; but if the crushing out process is to be successful, they will soon indemnify themselves, for their previous losses, at the consumer's expense. Think of this, you advocates for free trade and lower duties; and be warned by the established fact, that the price of steel to the consumer has been largely reduced, with every increase of duty, because of the active American competition, which has grown up under a protective tariff.

It is difficult to repress an audible smile at the following magnificent passage in Mr. Frith's letter: "Tried by the principles which the Secretary of the Treasury himself has established, we claim acquittal from the unjust and injurious charges of undervaluations," for the Secretary says (and certainly very properly says) no better test can be had *than actual sales to bona fide purchasers at*." As Sheridan Shingle would say, "Just so!" But unfortunately for the Secretary's logic don't apply in their case. Their agents are only *consignees* of steel, and not "*bona fide purchasers*," which makes all the difference in the world, *you know*.

I am delighted to find that my friend Frith and myself agree on one point, and that is in regard to our most excellent Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, who he thinks "will in due time see that justice is done them." Well, I think so, too, and unless I am misinformed, they have already experienced a realizing sense of the admirable quality of the Secretary's regard for them and their cause.

He has directed the English invoices of steel to be *re-audited*, and the importers are now paying the proper rates of duty, instead of those they have been contending for. Further, the appraisers of the New York custom house, to whom the question of undervaluations of past importations of steel has been remitted for examination, have reported to the Honorable Secretary *that a good prima facie case has been made out against the English importing manufacturers of steel.*

But Mr. Boutwell is really so anxious to see "*that justice is done*," and that every reasonable opportunity should be afforded the English steel importers to establish their innocence, that he instructed the appraisers to propose to them that they should allow their books to be examined by a disinterested and capable person to be sent out to Sheffield by the Government for the purpose of settling the question whether the invoiced prices were or were not the wholesale prices in the principal markets of England. In Mr. Boutwell's letter he inadvertently used the word *they* instead of *I* in saying who would make the appointment. The offer, in its erroneous form, was promptly accepted; but when next day the error was corrected by Mr. Boutwell himself, who, of course, would not be a party to so ridiculous a farce as to allow the accused parties to send an emissary of their own on such an errand. We have the authority of the *Iron Age* of the 9th inst., that the corrected proposition, just and reasonable as it is, was rejected. It says: "We are sorry to learn that the plan of sending a commission to Sheffield, to gain further information, has fallen through since our last issue. The Secretary's proposal was ambiguously expressed and was accepted under a misapprehension of his meaning on an important point, so when he corrected his language it was at once declined. The case, therefore, stands as it did two weeks ago."

The proposition of Secretary Boutwell, I understand, will be left open for acceptance until the 20th inst, to give time for consultation with the non-resident partners of the importers, and I really hope they will be moved to accept it before the time expires, for I certainly have no desire to wrong innocent persons.

If rejected finally, they must see that they will stand convicted in the estimation of all honorable minds, notwithstanding all their protestations that they are not guilty of the offense with which they are charged.

It has transpired that Mr. Farwell was to accompany the commission as an assistant in the examination of the books in Sheffield, but not to report upon the case. It is said great exertions were made by the importers to prevent Mr. Farwell from being sent upon the expedition, without success. It would, indeed, be justly very unjust to Mr. F. to exclude him from such an investigation, after the labor and care he has already bestowed in searching out the alleged frauds upon the revenue.

Overwhelming as the evidence of fraudulent entry of steel by undervaluation appears to be, it is surprising, there should be such a waste of virtuous indignation against those, who have sought to expose the great wrong upon the revenues, and upon the Americans who have invested capital in the steel manufacture, and who ask only to be protected from evasions of the law.

My friend Frith changes me with a want of candor and fairness, in describing the information afforded the English manufacturer to undervalue his steel, &c." Well if he won't take me for authority, I will give that of a very large English steel manufacturer to the same effect, extracted from a letter to the American Consul at Sheffield, in July, 1869. "We take the liberty to draw your attention to the present unsatisfactory mode of levying duties on steel as adopted by your government, which gives every facility and *temptation* to unscrupulous people to commit fraud, which we candidly tell you can be committed without the possibility of detection, in spite of the vigilance of all your officers." There, Mr. Frith, have I said anything more unfair or untruthful than one of your own guild? But I have more from the same respectable authority, under the same date, in the nature of a confession, which places the whole matter beyond the necessity of further inquiry, and confirms all that Mr. Farwell has charged against the English steel importers. I quote from the same letter:

"*We have cleverly introduced our goods below the wholesale market value, if that value is to be based upon the wholesale market value to all the world, exclusive of the United States.*"

I think I need extend this communication no further, unless I am much deceived, I have already afforded my friend Frith abundant food for digestion; but if his appetite is not yet appeased I can promise him a little more of the same sort. He will find I have anticipated some of his points in my reply to Mr. Wardlow, republished in the *Iron Age* on the same day on which this letter appears. Respecting his colleague upon the late Edward P. Sanderson, I cordially indorse all that is said. I cheerfully acquit the honored dead of all participation in any knowledge of shipments of steel to the Confederacy by blockade runners, while it is equally certain that the rebels were supplied with steel from England during the war.

JAMES M. COOPER.
Firm of Hussey, Wells & Co.

Pittsburgh, December 13th 1869.

The New York Sun professes to have news from Cuba "which will cheer the heart of every friend of liberty." It is to the effect that "the Cubans have made a successful raid into the town of Cienfuegos, and have carried thence twenty-four pieces of cannon and a large amount of small arms and warlike stores. They have also repulsed an attack upon one of their encampments strongly posted, with artillery to the assailants. General Jordan, who has again taken an active command in the Eastern Department, proposes to have that region cleared of Spaniards within two months. He will doubtless attack Santiago de Cuba at an early day, and unless Mr. Fish's gunboats should arrive there in season to join in the defense, we see no reason why Jordan should not take the place."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

According to the statement of the trustees the Avondale Relief Fund amounts to the sum of $126,077, of which only $12,000 has thus far been distributed among the widows and orphans for whom it was intended. The sum of $10,000 remains in the hands of the trustees, to be distributed among the needy at the discretion of said trustees. The balance has been deposited at interest or otherwise advantageously invested.

Letters from Ireland say disturbances are threatened in several quarters and serious collisions are expected. It is reported that the Irishmen in Southwark have determined to nominate Burke, the Fenian, in whose interest the Clerkenwell slaughter was committed for a seat, which has become vacant through Layard's appointment to the Embassy at Madrid.

The removal of Governor Ashley, of Montana, is understood to be on account of his having joined the Democrats against the colored people who were there, and others who wanted to go.

In the recent suit concerning the legality of lotteries in New York, Judge Cardozo appointed Benj. Wood receiver of all lotteries in the State, pending a decision of the Courts. The opponents of Wood induced Judge Barnard to vacate Cardozo's order and appoint some one else, whereupon Cardozo again appointed Wood and vacated Barnard's order. Now injunctions are promised and a lively time is expected.

An agent, who has been in New York some weeks purchasing arms for the Sultan of Turkey, has just closed a contract for a thousand breech-loading rifles, to be delivered in six months. He is understood to be negotiating for an additional number of muzzle loading rifles from our Government.

Kansas, by law, offers to any one planting and successfully growing for three years an acre or more of forest trees, or a half mile or more of forest trees along any highway, a bounty annually for twenty-five years of two dollars per acre or half mile.

The Cheyenne (Wyoming) *Herald* of the 11th says: "Governor Campbell yesterday approved the Female Suffrage bill, thus making it a law of the Territory. We now expect at once quite an immigration of ladies to Wyoming. There is room for a great many here yet. When Wyoming gets tired of our additions to her population, we'll agree to let the outside world know of the fact. Won't the irrepressible 'Anna D.' come out here and make her home? We'll even give her more than the right to vote—she can run for Congress!"

The Commissioners of Emigration in New York report that from January 1st to December 8th, 1869, there arrived in that city 251,102 emigrants, against 208,501 during the same period in 1868—being an increase of 42,061. The receipts at the same time from emigrant fees have amounted to $365,128, and the disbursements to $317,857, with a balance in the treasury of $226,333. The balance on January 1st, 1869, was $8,041.

Of the 1,005 mountains in the moon, measured by Beer and Madler, 39 are higher than Mont Blanc, and six are 20,000 feet high. The annular (or circular) mountains are highest; Borfei, near the southern pole, measuring 26,091 feet, or nearly as high as the highest peaks of the Himalayas, the loftiest summits of our own globe. And there are also circular caverns, or craters, in our satellite which are 24,000 feet deep! and some are 100 to 130 miles in diameter!

A writer on the fashions makes the announcement that there is a tendency to revive, for gentlemen's full-dress costume, the old fashion of knee-breeches. He adds that, should this be done, "padding, of course, will have to be used." An inventive druggist of New York city, however, who seizes time by the forelock, is busy compounding a stimulant that will produce the desired effect. It was suggested to him by the luminous success of what is so well known to ladies as "mammarial balm." The new compound is to be called "gasteronemial balm," and is warranted to produce a calf on the stickiest of legs, if used according to directions.

The report of Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will be laid before the public this week. The rumor that the Free Trade League have determined in advance to give it an extensive circulation, for its advocacy of their views, is said to do Mr. Wells injustice. A correspondent writes:

"He will no doubt argue in favor of the removal of excessive tariff rates while in any way advocating free trade. I have authority for saying that the report will say substantially the same grounds as that of last year. One of its marked peculiarities, however, will be that it takes and analyzes, in detail, the result and workings of the great leading industries of the country, showing, for example, in the case of the boot and shoe industry, the exact cost of a boot or shoe under the present system of currency and duties, and what it might be under a different system. Mr. Wells has always maintained that free trade is an impossibility with the present requirement of the Government for revenue. The relief promised which he has urged the removal of duties has been that hereinafter might be benefited through a cheapening of certain of its primary elements."

A Washington dispatch says it has been ascertained that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate sent a letter to the President asking to be furnished with all the papers and letters on file in any way connedted with the late nominations for the Circuit Judgeships; in other words the Committee wanted to see by what influence the nominations were made. This riled the President considerably, and he replied to the communication of the Committee in terms more forcible than polite, refusing to comply with any such request. The Committee feel bad consequently.

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OUR WHOLE STOCK

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In addition to our regular lines of Desirable Goods, we shall offer AS A SPECIALTY the Best Line of

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"Stout's" Fresh Peaches.
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"Gordon's" Pure Jellies.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, December 18, 1869.

The closing day of the week has not developed any change in the uncomfortably close condition of the local money market. It is thought, however, that the stress is pretty nearly over, and the banks will be in better supply of loanable means to meet the demands of customers and borrowers generally.

—In the New York money market there is an easier feeling. The artificial interference with the market has been abandoned, but the impression made by the locking up of but a moderate amount of money has left behind a feeling of caution which is likely to remain until there is assured by the return of currency from the interior. On call loans the general rate is 7 per cent., but exceptions are reported at 6 per cent.

Discounts show more sensitiveness to the late failures than is justified by the importance of the firms suspended; which may be due to the sensational prominence given to the suspensions by the public. The quote for prime commercial names at 9@12 per cent; do single name 9 per cent.

—In the Government market the chief feature has been a marked weakness in the old bonds (5s and 6s) which have declined heavily in consequence of the London and Frankfort quotations not having followed the decline in gold yesterday. The general market is weak in sympathy with the change in these issues.

—Gold continues weak, the price having ranged from 120½ to 120⅝. The decline following Mr. Boutwell's acceptance of bids below 122 has not been so great as was predicted. The possibility that the Secretary may again fix a minimum above the market holds in check any efforts to force down the premium unnaturally, so that the present low range of quotations can hardly be attributed to the contraction. The main cause of the decline is the extraordinary supply on the market. On the 1st instant there was $35 Millions of private gold deposited in the Treasury, and the proposed sales of the Government, during this month, would fully equal its receipts from customs, so that the $3,000,000 of interest on the public debt, due on January 1, 1870, would make the supply virtually on the market at the beginning of the new year about $70,000,000. It is not easy to see how the Secretary could expect the market to carry this immense stock of gold without a considerable decline in the premium. When he proposed to sell $11,000,000 in December, he must have anticipated a decline to between 115 and 120; for it would seem to be next to an impossibility that the price could be sustained above that range with such an unprecedented supply as his sales placed upon the market. And in this view Mr. Boutwell's acceptance of bids as low as 121 is more easily understood than his refusal of 122 on the 30th of November.

—The stock market is dull and generally lower. The share is still freely sold, and has declined 8@9. Northwestern has been especially weak, declining to 67¾. There is considerable activity in Erie, the price having declined 2@3, after selling at 22¾. Reading has been rather weakened by the intended issue of $5,000,000 convertible bonds to which we allude yesterday.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 18, 1869.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
New York Central	187¼	187¼	188½	188	188	187
Erie	22	22	20½	20⅝	20⅝	
Harlem					99½	
Reading	99½	99½	99	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¾	82		82		
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
do preferred	87	87½	87¼	87¼	87¼	
Rock Island	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	71¾	72¼	71¾	71¾	71¾	
St. Paul, preferred	81	81	81	81	81	81
Toledo and Wabash	59½			59	59	
Toledo and Wabash, pref.						
Fort Wayne	88	87¾	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and Alton		130				
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24¾	24¾	24	24	
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	48¾	48¾	48	47	47	
Adams Express	69	69	68	68	68	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾		
American Express	49¾	49¾	49	49		
United States Express	49¾	49	49			
Merchants' Union Express						
Gold	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	187¾	188		¼
Erie	22¾	22¾	¼	
Reading	99½	99½	⅜	
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾		¼
Illinois Central				
Cleveland and Pittsburg	82¾	82		¾
Chicago and Northwestern	67¾	67¾		
do preferred	87	87½	½	
Rock Island	93½	93½		
St. Paul	71¾	72¼	½	
do preferred	81	81		
Toledo and Wabash		59½	½	
Fort Wayne	88	87¾		¼
Chicago and Alton	132	130		2
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24		¾
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	48¾	48		¾
Adams Express	69	68		1
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	19¾		
American Express	49¾	49		¾
United States Express	49¾	49		
Merchants' Union Express				
Gold	120⅝	120⅝		

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 20, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per river and rail.	Exports Crude per Penna. Central	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Dec. 13	4,523	142	1,156
Tuesday, Dec. 14	3,469	93	972
Wednesday, Dec. 15	7,995	242	2,181
Thursday, Dec. 16	1,879	228	1,107
Friday, Dec. 17	8,269	291	1,223
Saturday, Dec. 18	2,413	791	793
Total for week	30,798	1,799	8,034
Since January 1	884,441	140,753	434,410
To Dec. 18	944,139	142,458	442,344
Sametime 1868	1,049,873	181,024	523,927

BUSINESS.

The market since our last weekly review has been characterized by variety of changes. There was considerable setting up among parties that had sold oil for this month's delivery, the advantages in prices being against purchasers; parcels of both crude and refined changed during the week very materially. The week's receipts by river and rail were large, and the present rise in the Allegheny will enable the oil men to forward oil on the bulk boats that are ready.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude oil for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	30,280	30,798

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were as follows:

From January 1st to December 18 1869..... 931,139
" " " 1868..... 1,049,873
Same time 1867..... 715,695
" " 1866..... 1,249,049
Same time 1865..... 621,381

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,912	1,799
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,059	8,034
Total	10,981	9,751

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to December 18, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	181,024	142,458
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	113,927	141,810
Total	294,951	584,267

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	24,200	76,400
Refined, bbls	12,500	20,000
Total	36,700	96,400

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

The market on Saturday was dull, weak and unsettled, with a slight improvement in the afternoon. Crude was dull, and if anything, lower. We quote refined, December, at 30½@ naked; January to March 30½@30⅝, and March to May 30½@. We have the following sales reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls S. O. 10 days, 40 to 40 at.....15@
1,000 bbls S. O. January (40 to 46) at.....13@
1,000 bbls S. O. January (40 to 46) at.....13@
5,000 bbls S. O. 10 days (40 to 46) at.....15@
5,000 bbls S. O. 10 days (40 to 46) at.....15@
5,000 bbls S. O. 10 days (40 to 46) at.....15@

REFINED OIL.

1,500 bbls December at.....30½@

RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

Since our second report of the amount of oil [published on the 14th inst.] received by river from the country, the rise in the Allegheny river, we have the following additional receipts reported by W. S. Mc Gee, of the Gauger's office, and embrace all gauged up to 10 o'clock on Saturday morning:

Jackson Run	2,500	J Mawhinney	1,104
Jackson Run	1,531	J Mawhinney	1,128
Fisher Run	1,000	J Mawhinney	1,000
Fisher Run	932	J Mawhinney	1,216
Fisher Run	1,000	J Mawhinney	1,000
J Mawhinney	1,220	Fisher Run	992
Fisher Run	1,000		
Total			11,872
Previously reported			18,926
Total			30,798

PHILADELPHIA, December 18, (by mail.)—The receipts during the past week were of crude 4,040 bbls., and refined 15,849 bbls., against 4,189 bbls crude and 18,030 bbls refined the previous week.

The stock of petroleum yesterday was at

	Barrels.
Point Breeze	20,000
Greenwich Point	18,000
Gibson's Point	5,000
Total	77,266

Crude Lime last week 90,812 bbls.

The exports for the week were 60,482 gallons of refined, against 436,119 gallons of refined last week. Total export since January 1st, 1869, 30,250,493 gallons, against 37,653,182 gallons same time last year. Seven ocean vessels have been chartered and loading with petroleum. These vessels have chartered to take 91,000 bbls.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 18.—Petroleum—Market is still quite active for refined, and disposed to work off stock at the prices. Crude bulk is quoted at 25@26c; cases 35@36c; on private terms. Refined held at 31c; 3,000 bbls sold at that price, 1,000 bbls sold seller next week at 31½c, and 1,000 bbls January at 31½c. Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and weak; there is a limited sale. Quoted standard white sold December at 30c. We quote at close 30@30½c. Naphtha, sale of 1,000 bbls, shipping order, at 22½c. Philadelphia—2,500 bbls crude sold by auction at 17¾@17¾c, inspector's certificate as to gravity.)

NEW YORK, December 18.—Petroleum unchanged.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market quiet but steady; sales at 54 Oval Gun upper levels. No transactions heard of this morning.

OIL CITY, PA., December 18.—Market can be fairly quoted at 30 in the creek; there are buyers and sellers at that and not much doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

ROUSEVILLE, PA., December 18.—Market firm; offering at 31 cash; sold a week ago.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, December 18, 12:30 P. M.—Market firm at 30 @ 30½ for cash; 31 seller January.

PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 12:00 M.—Spot 30½@30¾c; December 30½c; January and February 31c; months after, Crude 17@17½c nominal; market very quiet; cause of depression is decline of gold to 120.

PETROLEUM CENTRES. December 18, 12:40 P. M. Market very quiet; crude nominally about $1 sold 90; no sales reported to-day.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKIVEY & Bros., 705 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

FAWCETT, L S & Co., 204 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, P & Co., 205 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson, 50 bbls lubricating, to G C L Forsythe.

Total Shipments Refined..... 762 bbls
Total Shipments for Lubricating..... 50 "

PETROLEUM CENTRES.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY EVENING, December 18, 1869.

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week was heavy compared with last week, and excepting for choice fat cattle prices were down from ½@¾c per lb from last week. Good fat steers are nearly always in demand at high prices, compared with other grades, but the run of that kind has been light. There were some extra Christmas cattle in the yards this week, and a sale of 84 bullocks, weighing 1,200 lbs, was made at $12 per cwt; another sold for $800 and a few more as high as $775@9 00 per cwt. These, of course, were extra show cattle, and have nothing to do in regard to the market prices. A considerable number of very fine cattle passed through to the eastern markets in first hands. The general run of stock cattle has fallen off considerably as the farmers down east are pretty well supplied. We quote:

Choice cattle from..... 7 50@8 25
Good to prime 1,000 to 1,200 lbs..... 6 75@7 25
Common to medium 1,000 to 1,100 lbs..... 5 50@6 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000 lbs..... 3 00@4 50
Good stock cattle..... 4 25@5 00
Feeders..... 6 00@6 50

Dry cows are well cleaned out.

The sales of cattle by weight during the past week, kindly furnished us by the Superintendent of the Yards, R. C. Martin, (a gentleman always to be found on hand, and always willing and ready to accommodate to every body who has business in or about the yards, we wish to),

Holmes, L & G.	Groff	18	20,500	7 37
Holmes, L & G.	Mickey	18	19,600	6 40
Holmes, L & G.	Gast	17	17,000	6 40
Holmes, L & G.	Gast	1	1,000	6 40
Holmes, L & G.	Caudle	20	22,500	6 45
Holmes, L & G.	Musselman	9	9,000	6 45
Holmes, L & G.	Kelley	19	16,240	5 24
Holmes, L & G.	Kelley	19	16,240	5 24
Holmes, L & G.	Marks	87	74,950	6 25
Holmes, L & G.	Kelly and co	69	68,500	6 19
Holmes, L & G.	Kelly	34	33,560	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Kelly	24	23,520	6 75
Holmes, L & G.	Ault	51	56,560	6 50
Holmes, L & G.	McMahon	31	18,120	5 90
Holmes, L & G.	Miller	17	by the lot	930 00
Holmes, L & G.	Caudle	21	17,850	5 00
Smith & Blue	A Groff	18	20,020	6 65
Smith & Blue	H Hull	19	17,860	5 50 00
Smith & Blue	S Stull	3	2,580	6 50
Smith & Blue	H Miller	12	10,920	6 50
Hedges & T.	C Briggs	12	19,660	8 72
Hedges & T.	Kelly and co	69	68,500	6 19
Hedges & T.	C Briggs	16	20,170	7 50
Hedges & T.	Jas Ault	12	12,000	6 25
Orr & W.	James Ault	12	2,200	6 25

On the first lot marked with a * there was $4 over; on the second $ 720 in all; $1 over; on the third $4 [illegible] $30 off; on the fourth $20 [illegible] $5 over; on the fifth (40 head) $40, and on the sixth * (21 head) $10 over.

Sold by	Sold for	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	Oakerson & Ko	65	81,000	87 62
Hedges & T.	A A Hamley	17	20,240	7 37
Hedges & T.	J R Bender	19	20,120	6 00
Hedges & T.	J R Bender	19	20,120	6 00
Hedges & T.	J R Bender	43	49,370	6 20
Hedges & T.	J R Bender	26	30,420	7 12
Hedges & T.	J R Bender	28	30,380	7 50
Hedges & T.	Jas Ault	12	12,000	6 25
Hedges & T.	Miller (gentleman)	24	29,000	6 50
Hedges & T.	John Miller, jr	24	19,680	6 75
Hedges & T.	John Caudle	20	19,180	5 50
Hedges & T.	Jacob Caudle	19	17,860	5 50
Hazlewood & B.	Black & Sloan	4	2,960	8 75
Hazlewood & B.	Black & Sloan	7	7,910	8 50
Hazlewood & B.	Kirkpatrick	15	16,830	6 20
Hazlewood & B.	Marks & Bro	19	19,820	6 75
Hazlewood & B.	Gutthrie & Clark	2	1,400	8 00

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	57	12,200	$10 10
Holmes, L & G.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,910	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	78	16,810	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	64	8,440	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,880	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	A Waugh	54	14,940	10 72
Holmes, L & G.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,970	9 25
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	23	7,580	11 12
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	116	24,360	11 12
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	42	14,000	10 62
Holmes, L & G.	Gilchrist & Co	74	14,800	10 62
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	64	13,380	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	74	15,260	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	84	19,800	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vogelbacher & Co	78	16,140	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	34	11,510	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	110	23,100	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Kreglo	4	6,780	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Newport	128	25,520	10 00
Holmes, L & G.	J Peters	78	16,380	9 50
Holmes, L & G.	Hedges	117	26,970	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	Hedges	97	22,020	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	Hedges	96	23,750	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	Hedges	98	22,540	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	J Lodge	88	27,760	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	Hedges	76	14,060	10 25
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	197	21,920	10 44
Holmes, L & G.	E Smith	192	21,500	10 44
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	121	22,680	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	J H Myers & Co	99	25,810	10 75
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	114	25,650	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	W Newport	116	25,520	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	31	11,780	10 40
Holmes, L & G.	W Hedges	36	6,460	8 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	81	24,000	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	84	24,000	11 00
Holmes, L & G.	Pidcock	134	21,290	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Holmes, L & G.	E H Myers	221	59,860	10 50
Holmes, L & G.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,880	9 25
Orr & W.	Pidcock & Co	169	33,100	10 10
Orr & W.	W Hedges	114	25,650	10 40
Orr & W.	W Newport	62	11,160	10 00
Orr & W.	W Newport	116	25,520	10 40
Orr & W.	A Waugh	54	14,940	10 72
Orr & W.	A Waugh	54	16,200	10 67
Orr & W.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,970	9 25
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	34	11,510	11 00
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	75	15,500	9 75
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	113	24,860	10 00
Orr & W.	W Newport	64	8,440	9 50
Orr & W.	W Newport	62	11,160	10 00
Orr & W.	A Waugh	54	16,200	10 67
Orr & W.	A Waugh	54	16,790	10 72
Orr & W.	Vogelbacher & Co	79	16,970	9 25
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	121	22,420	10 00
Orr & W.	Caudle	43	10,320	10 00
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	81	16,200	10 00
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	113	24,860	10 00
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	41	4,170	10 00
Orr & W.	Vetter & B	113	22,960	10 00
Orr & W.	W Newport	64	8,440	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	Oberfield	19	19,000	9 50
Smith & Blue	P Pancoast	13	2,900	10 25

Sold by.

Hedges & T.	Jones & Gray	79	13,433	$8 85
Hedges & T.	J Stafford	83	13,660	10 15
Hedges & T.	J W Stafford	83	9,820	10 87
Hedges & T.	J W Stafford	83	9,820	10 87
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	121	25,300	10 87
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	13,240	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	213	28,980	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	13,240	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	8,760	9 62
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	13,240	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	49	10,193	10 00
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	13,240	10 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	21	5,040	9 75
Hedges & T.	J C Stafford	83	13,240	10 75
Hedges & T.	M Johnson	80	20,800	10 87
Hedges & T.	Holmes, L & G	20	4,240	10 00
Hedges & T.	Holmes, L & G	20	4,240	10 00
Hedges & T.	M Johnson	80	20,800	10 87
Hedges & T.	Holmes, L & G	20	4,240	10 00

The Daily Commercial.

TENNESSEE.

The Election on the Question of a Constitutional Convention—A Very Light Vote Cast—The Convention Carried.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—The election today for members to the Constitutional Convention passed off quietly. The utmost indifference was manifested by voters. Polls were open in only five of the ten city wards, and in these 1,148 votes were cast for a convention, and one against. Edgefield gave forty-six for convention. The weather was raw and inclement, but voters absented themselves from the polls because they were not certain that the action of the convention would be conservative. The opponents of the convention did not vote. Under the law authorizing a convention a majority of the votes cast prevail, and the convention will be held. Though the vote will be light, the majority of Nashville does not generally prevail in the State.

MEMPHIS, December 18.—Returns to-day on the Constitutional Convention was light, but little interest being manifested. The vote of the city is: For convention 2,571, against convention 224. The *Avalanche's* Brownsville dispatch gives the votes there for convention 549, against 50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1869.

ANOTHER CHUM FOR THE CROAKERS.

The following failures have been reported since yesterday: J. F. & H. Funck, liquor dealers, West street, property taken possession of by the sheriff for the benefit of creditors. M. Diamond (again Wine Growers' Association, Broadway; Dry Dock Rolling Mills, East Tenth street, suspended and made an assignment; Phillips & Hoff, produce dealers, West street; Mathews & Bonner, produce dealers, Washington street; Robert Atkin, provisions, West street; H. B. Legrain, dry goods, of Broadway, has effected a compromise with his creditors on the basis of paying fifty cents on the dollar in three months.

AN IMPORTANT TEST CASE

Was brought before Judge Blatchford to-day, which involves the right of a merchant to recover books and papers which have been seized by the Custom House collector. The law of 1867 provides that a judge of the United States Court may deliver up such books after the necessary examination has been made. The case was sent to take testimony.

THE RICHARDSON ESTATE.

Surrogate Tucker stated to-day that the question, if any, which may be involved in the right of property of the late Albert D. Richardson, will come before R. C. Hutchings, his successor, for adjudication. No formal application has been made by any one for the letters of administration. Mr. Richardson's brother, who called at the office on Friday to ascertain what steps would be taken, was informed he had no right to take out letters of administration, and that the sons of deceased or his widow were the only persons who have that right. Mr. Richardson did not make a will, and it is said the death-bed marriage will be contested by the relatives of deceased.

RESCUED FROM A WRECK.

The steamship Grecian, from Palermo, ashore at Jones's Inlet, Long Island, has broken in two. All persons aboard, seventeen in number, were rescued at the risk of the life boat manned by the employees of a wrecking company.

THE RAMSEY-ERIE SUIT.

The motion made by Mr. Ramsey's counsel in his suit against the Erie Railway Company, to vacate the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Balcom, was argued yesterday before Judge Murray at Dobbi, Delaware county, and denied. The Court refused to hear the motion to confirm orders of suspension of injunction and for a receiver, and adjourned till the 28th.

APPOINTED JUDGE.

Governor Hoffman has appointed Charles H. Vanbrunt to the vacancy in the Court of Common Pleas created by the election of Judge Brady to the Supreme Bench.

INDICTMENTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Grand Jury of Kings county to-day presented indictments against sixty election inspectors and canvassers for concern in the election frauds of November. Among the persons indicted are Wm. G. Brown, one of the Fire Commissioners, and Justices Wall and Buckley. All those named in the indictments are men and politicians. The trials will begin next week, and the District Attorney expects to have at least half a dozen of the indicted persons convicted before the first of January.

FISK'S CHARACTER ASSAILED AGAIN.

The complaint of James Fisk, Jr., in his suit for damages for alleged libel by C. C. Norvell, of the *Times*, was filed in the United Circuit Court to-day. Fisk claims $100,000.

THE VIOLENT STORM

To-day prevented the sailing of the Spanish gunboats.

FRESHETS

Are reported along the line of the Hudson River Railroad.

MANSLAUGHTER.

It is reported that Thos. Jackson, who killed Douglass in the First ward, two months ago, has been indicted for manslaughter.

A DUEL.

A duel concerning a lady came off at Aquia Creek, Virginia, a few days ago between Col McNamara, a politician, and a broker named Furman, both of New York. The latter was wounded, probably mortally.

THE LOTTERY WAR.

The lottery war continues. After the appointment of John Morrissey as receiver of the Simmons lotteries, in place of Ben Wood, the latter obtained an injunction from Judge Cardozo restraining Morrissey *from* proceeding under the order of Barnard. When the injunction was served it was found that Morrissey had disposed of the property to a brother of Simmons, for the nominal sum of $25,000. The case will come before the courts on Monday.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer Rhein, from Bremen *via* Southampton on the 7th, arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, December 19.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Col Richard Enright, who was convicted of being implicated in whisky frauds and sentenced to the penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President of the United States.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The steam sloop-of-war Albany arrived today from San Domingo, *via* Samana and St. Thomas.

GREELEY'S REPLY TO BUTLER.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish a reply from Mr. Greeley to General Butler's response to his former letter on universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Referring to Gen. Butler's opinion that some half dozen more or less of the Confederates should have suffered exemplary punishment, Mr. Greeley says: "When five more years of peace shall have intervened, I am quite confident you will consider that two or three examples would have been enough, and after the lapse of more years, you will be satisfied that to have virung up in 1865 him who was your choice for President in 1860, would have answered the purpose." He refers to many historical precedents to show that servitude after a war do not serve to save or perpetuate power. In short, he says if there be lessons written all over the face of history, it seems to me that pride goeth before destruction; that the conqueror in a civil feud hath already his vengeance stands often very near his final downfall. He cites Tennessee and the overthrow of the Republican party there as an instance of the illegitimate fruits of a proscriptive policy, and impeaches the policy of sweeping disfranchisement and proscription as leading inevitably to such disasters as Mississippi and the defeat of Dent he regards as a vindication of the more liberal policy. In conclusion, he expresses his confidence that, as passion and wrath abate, thousands who have cursed will thank him for what he has done and dared in resistance to their own outbursts of passion, and to the contrusts that this will become at last the common faith, and even that of General Butler himself.

EXIT GUNBOATS.

At one o'clock this morning the eighteen Spanish gunboats, whose departure has been hourly expected during the past week, took up position in the wake of the Spanish war vessel Pizarro, which has been lying in North river during the past three weeks, and following her steamed slowly down the river and out of the bay. But few spectators were present, and there was no demonstration whatever. Twelve unfinished gunboats yet remain at the Delamater Works.

STATE NEWS.

It is said that Johnny Steele, the "Oil Prince," is driving team on Cherry Run.

A prize fight took place at Parker's Landing on Monday, between Ben. Hogan and a teamster named Moran. A dispatch says: "Ben. Hogan is badly hurt; the other man, Moran, nearly killed; they fought in a room and very few present. Referee will not give his decision until to-morrow. It is though Ben. Hogan will be declared the victor."

The wooden pipe factory of John A. Woodward, in Williamsport, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. Loss estimated at $15,000; insured for $5,000 in the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company.

John Russell Young takes charge of the Philadelphia *Morning Post* on the first of the year.

Wm. M. Swain is altering the old *Ledger* building, at Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, for the publication office of the *People's Ledger*. He has purchased a $50,000 Hoe Press.

Rev. Wesley Howe, of Greenvillage, Franklin county, while on a visit to the Masonic Lodge, at Orrstown, died suddenly at the residence of Rev. John Lloyd.

The Odd Fellows of Harrisburg propose to erect a large and elegant hall in that city.

A Philadelphia juror a day or two since was fined $100 by the Court for expressing his opinion on the case before it was asked. He had no idea of it being worth half so much.

A man giving his name as Frederick Marshall, recently deposited a bogus check for $7,000 in the Pottsville bank, shortly after returned and drew $1,200, and soon after was arrested, with only $500 on his person.

A boiler exploded on the Moran farm, near Oil City, on Thursday. No one was near, and the damage was confined to machinery. The boiler is said to have been of very defective construction.

William Crawford, who killed his brother-in-law, Hugh Carmichael, in Scranton, last week, has been committed for trial. Both parties were members of the Temple of Honor and Temperance.

On Thursday last, at Scranton, three children of Mathias Noll, played truant from school, and fearing to go home, they proceeded to a furnace to warm themselves. They walked on a pile of burning cinders, when the crust broke in and one of them burned to death before it could be rescued. The others were very badly burned about the feet and legs, one of whom has since died.

Charles F. Youngman, for a number of years ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Lancaster, died on Sunday last. He was ticket agent at that place for the stage line from 1851 until the railroad was built, since which time he filled the position of ticket agent for the company.

Some of the members of the next Legislature visited the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, on last Friday, and were given an insight into all its workings by Dr. Isaac N. Kerlin, the Superintendent. Those whose first visit it was, says the *Media American*, expressed themselves as agreeably surprised at the progress of the pupils in all the several grades of idiocy, and also more familiar with the institution, a few more familiar with the improved conservatory commented upon the improved condition of many of the pupils will whose cases they are partially familiar. All felt that the Legislature had made by such visits to the school is fully accomplishing all that was ever expected of it, and under its present efficient management, must continue to do a great amount of good.

THE special dispatch to the New York *Tribune* from Washington, on Tuesday evening, says: "Associate Justice Grier still hesitates to tender his resignation to the President, at the solicitation, it is said, of his family, whose social standing here during the winter would be interfered with. The Judge is so feeble that it is impossible for him to move without assistance, and his mind is very much impaired. He has been importuned time and again to retire, and has again and again consented to do so, but his family have prevented it. The other members of the Court, conscious of his failing mind, formed a committee to wait upon the Judge, and in the kindest manner call his attention to his position. It was thought that he would at once retire. Recently, when the subject was referred to again, he authorized Judge Field to draw up his resignation, which was done, but he failed to sign it. It is said he has now decided to wait for a time."

THE oath question in the Illinois Constitutional Convention was settled by the adoption of the following form moved by ex-Secretary Browning:

"That I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State so far as its provisions are compatible with, and applicable to my position and duties as a member of this convention, and that I will faithfully discharge my duties as a framer of said convention."

This is in lieu of the oath specified by the Legislature in the law convening the Legislature.

CITY MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The Proposed Additional Judge—Where Shall he be placed, and What Shall he do?—New Judge for the Supreme Court—Increase of Salary—A Law Association, Etc.

Some days ago a meeting of the bar was held with reference to the appointment of an additional judge for Allegheny county, at which a Committee consisting of Major A. M. Brown, Colonel T. M. Bayne, and J. F. Slagle, was appointed to prepare a report on the subject, including the consideration of such advantages as might accrue from consolidating the Common Pleas and District Courts. A meeting of the members of the bar was held on Saturday afternoon in the Supreme Court room, to hear and take action on the report of this Committee.

The meeting was called to order at a quarter past two o'clock by D. D. Bruce, Esq., upon motion of Major A. M. Brown was called to the chair, and W. B. Carr and W. B. Rodgers, Esqs., appointed Secretaries.

Major Brown, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting, and said that he knew that the movement on foot met the approval of the Judges of our courts, although it had not been suggested by them. He expressed himself as in favor of an additional law judge.

Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, from the committee appointed at a previous meeting, made a verbal report, in which he stated that the committee were in favor of creating an additional judgeship, and from consultation with the judges of our courts, he learned that they also were favorable to the movement. There was a conflicting opinion among the members of the bar as to what court the additional judge should be assigned, but the majority were in favor of the District Court.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was in favor of having an additional judge, but thought that there should be but two judges in the District Court, and that the business of that court should be limited to cases amounting to over $1,000. He was in favor of having the new judge in the Common Pleas. Mr. Marshall concluded his remarks by making a motion to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to report at a subsequent meeting the plan of an act of Assembly on the matter under discussion.

After some discussion, which was participated in by a number of the members present, Col. Bayne moved to substitute for Mr. Marshall's motion, that the creation of an additional law judge for the Supreme Court be adopted as the sense of the meeting.

R. H. Geyer, Esq., was opposed to having an additional Judge in that Court, as he could not see what would be the use of him. There was not sufficient business for another Judge in the District Court.

R. Brinker, Esq., was also opposed to having another Judge for the District Court, and thought that an additional judgeship should be created to transact the Orphans' Court business.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., agreed with Mr. Geyer, and could not see the use of another District Judge, as he knew of those now with nothing thoroughly capable of attending to the business. He was in favor of creating an additional judgeship, and from consultation with the judges of our courts, he learned that they also were favorable to the movement. There was a conflicting opinion among the members of the bar as to what court the additional